DOI:10.11776/j. issn. 1000-4939. 2025. 01. 006

单向带复合材料 0°拉伸疲劳试样构型对比 分析及失效机理研究

黄光启,宋贵宾,张强

(中国飞机强度研究所强度与结构完整性全国重点实验室,710065 西安)

摘 要:对常用的2种单向带复合材料0°拉伸疲劳试样构型开展了试验与仿真分析对比研究,通过采用非接触测量手段获取了2种构型试样在拉伸载荷下的应变分布,发现"双哑铃型"试样边缘效应显著,应力集中更加严重;同时通过仿真分析方法获取了2种构型试样在拉伸载荷下的应力云图,同样表明"双哑铃型"应力集中严重;通过电子显微镜观察试样边缘发现机械加工将导致试样表面损伤,"双哑铃型"试样在机械加工过程中将对纤维造成更多损伤,不利于承载;试验与分析结果表明"直条型"试样较"双哑铃型"试样更适合开展碳纤维增强复合材料0°拉-拉疲劳门槛值试验。

关键词:碳纤维复合材料;疲劳门槛值;试样构型;失效机理;试验方法

中图分类号: V216.1 文献

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1000-4939(2025)01-0064-07

Comparative analysis and failure mechanism study of 0° tensile fatigue specimen configuration of unidirectional strip composite materials

HUANG Guangqi, SONG Guibin, ZHANG Qiang

(National Key Laboratory of Strength and Structural Integrity, China Aircraft Strength Research Institute, 710065 Xi'an, China)

Abstract: This article conducted experimental and simulation analysis and comparative research on two commonly used unidirectional composite material 0° tensile-fatigue specimen configurations. By using noncontact measurement methods, the strain distribution of the two configuration specimens under tensile load was obtained. It was found that the "double dumbbell shaped" specimen had significant edge effects and more severe stress concentration. At the same time, stress cloud maps of two types of specimens under tensile load were obtained through simulation analysis methods, which also showed severe stress concentration in the "double dumbbell shaped" specimen. By observing the edges of the sample under an electron microscope, it was found that mechanical processing would cause surface damage to the sample. The "double dumbbell shaped" sample would cause more damage to the fibers during mechanical processing, which is not conducive to load-bearing. The experimental and analytical results indicate that the "straight strip" specimen is more suitable for conducting 0° tensile-fatigue threshold tests on carbon fiber composite mate-

收稿日期:2022-07-31

通信作者:黄光启,高级工程师。E-mail:huangguangqi@126.com

rials than the "double dumbbell" specimen.

Key words: carbon fiber composite material; fatigue threshold value; sample configuration; failure mechanism; test method

碳纤维增强复合材料具有比强度/比刚度高、耐腐蚀等优异的性能,在航空航天、轨道交通、风力发电、体育用品等领域得到广泛的应用[1-2],尤其在航空领域,复合材料用量的高低成为了衡量飞行器性能的标志^[3]。飞机复合材料结构通常采用积木式验证方法进行验证,其结构完整性验证大纲包括静强度、刚度、耐久性与损伤容限 4 部分^[4]。随着技术的发展,对复合材料结构疲劳寿命提出了更高要求^[5]。直升机旋翼桨叶、固定翼飞机上的许多构件承受了高周疲劳载荷的作用,在疲劳载荷作用下产生的疲劳裂纹将使构件刚度和强度下降,给飞机结构安全带来威胁^[6-7]。

复合材料单向板疲劳性能的准确测试与表征是 复合材料结构设计与验证的基础,国内外许多学者 开展了相关研究[8-15]。李生等[16]开展了不同界面 对树脂基复合材料拉-拉疲劳性能影响的研究,获得 了界面性能对复合材料疲劳性能的影响规律。高爽 等[17]、陈海霞等[18]、MA等[19]也开展了复合材料拉-拉疲劳试验研究,获得了湿热环境等条件下的影响 规律。当前大量学者针对不同类型复合材料的疲劳 行为进行了广泛而深入的研究[20-28],在树脂基复合 材料疲劳失效机理研究方面也取得了一定研究成 果。CARVELLI等[29]利用特征损伤来描述树脂基 复合材料疲劳损伤演化过程,认为当特征损伤超过 一个阈值时,损伤将快速累积,复合材料层内与层间 裂纹迅速增加,进而纤维断裂发生疲劳失效。还有 很多学者[30-31] 利用红外热成像方法研究树脂基复合 材料的疲劳特征,揭示了复合材料在疲劳载荷作用 下的损伤演化规律,并利用温升数据预测了材料的 疲劳强度。

本研究针对单向带碳纤维复合材料开展 0°拉-拉疲劳试验构型对比研究,通过设计"直条型"试样、"双哑铃型"试样,采用升降法获取不同试样构型下的疲劳门槛值;基于非接触测量手段以及仿真分析手段探明不同构型下疲劳门槛值差异的原因,结合电子显微镜观察结果,说明复合材料 0°拉-拉疲劳失效机理。本研究可支撑聚合物基碳纤维复合材料 0°拉-拉疲劳试验方法的确定,为准确评估复合材

料疲劳性能提供支撑。

1 试验

1.1 试验件

选取 T800 级碳纤维增强复合材料,设计"直条型"与"双哑铃型"2 种试验构型进行单向带复合材料拉-拉疲劳试验对比研究,如图 1~图 2 所示。"直条型"试样长度为 250 mm、宽度为 15 mm、工作段厚度为 1.12 mm,"双哑铃型"试样长度为 270 mm,工作段处宽度为 5 mm、厚度为 2 mm。

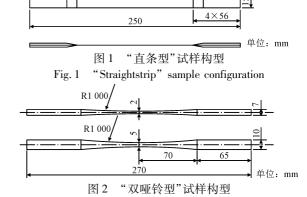
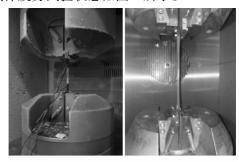


Fig. 2 "Double dumbbell shaped" specimen configuration

1.2 试验方法

疲劳试验载荷波形采用正弦波,动静比为 0.9 (应力比为 0.052 6),加载频率为 10 Hz,采用热电偶监测试验件表面温度,同时采用散热措施确保试样表面温升不超过 10 ℃。"直条型"试样与"双哑铃型"试样疲劳试验状态如图 3 所示。



(a) "直条型" 试样

(b) "双哑铃型"试样

图 3 疲劳试验状态

Fig. 3 Fatigue test status

2 试验结果及分析

2.1 2种试样构型疲劳门槛值结果

疲劳试验采用升降法进行,若试样达到 10⁶次寿 命仍未失效,则增加一级应力水平进行下一件试样 疲劳试验;若第一件试样未达到 10°次寿命即失效,则降低一级应力水平进行试验。"直条型"试样和"双哑铃型"试样疲劳试验结果分别如表 1~表 2 所示,其疲劳门槛值分别为 1 893 MPa 和 1 505 MPa,结果表明采用不同试样测得的相同材料 0°拉伸疲劳门槛值具有较大差异,"直条型"试样结果比"双哑铃型"试样结果高 25.8%。

表 1 "直条型"试样疲劳试验结果

Tab. 1 Fatigue test results of "straight strip" specimens

应力水平		疲劳试验结果												
$\sigma_{ m max}/X_{ m t}$	$\sigma_{ m max}/{ m MPa}$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
70%	2 120	X												
65%	1 968			X		X		X		X		X		
60%	1 817		0		0		0		0		0			

注:X表示未达到10⁶,0表示达到10⁶。

表 2 "双哑铃型"试样疲劳试验结果

Tab. 2 Fatigue test results of "double dumbbell shaped" specimens

应力水平		疲劳试验结果													
$\sigma_{ m max}/X_t$	$\sigma_{ m max}/{ m MPa}$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
73%	2 119	X													
65%	1 871		X												
60%	1 726			X											
55%	1 584				X		X		X		X		X		X
50%	1 433					O		O		O		O		0	

注:X表示未达到106,0表示达到106。

2.2 结果分析

2.2.1 2种构型试样疲劳刚度变化对比

"直条型"试样和"双哑铃型"试样疲劳过程中, 典型刚度变化结果分别如图 4~图 5 所示。

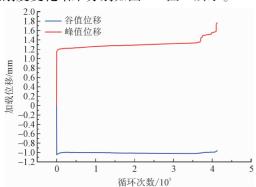


图 4 "直条型"试样典型疲劳刚度变化曲线

Fig. 4 Typical fatigue stiffness variation curve of "straight strip" specimen

"直条型"试样在疲劳破坏前刚度基本保持不变,临近破坏时刚度快速降低,在极短的疲劳循环内

发生破坏;"双哑铃型"试样在整个疲劳加载过程中 刚度逐渐降低,表明试样在疲劳载荷作用下发生了 渐进破坏。

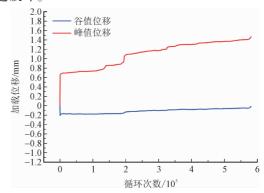


图 5 "双哑铃型"试样典型疲劳刚度变化曲线

Fig. 5 Typical fatigue stiffness variation curve of the "double dumbbell shaped" specimen

本研究采用摄像设备记录了试样疲劳循环过程中的表面形貌,"直条型"试样和"双哑铃型"试样的典型失效过程形貌如图 6~图 7 所示。"双哑铃型"试样在 R 区先发生分层,随后工作段逐步发生分层

及纤维的部分断裂,纤维不断断裂最终破坏,破坏形式为工作段分层与劈裂;"直条型"试样在边缘发生少量分层,纤维未发生提前断裂,最终发生纤维整体断裂失效,破坏形式为工作段纤维间劈裂及断裂。失效过程表明"双哑铃型"试样在疲劳试验过程中出现了纤维逐渐断裂,引起了试样刚度的逐渐降低;而"直条型"试样在疲劳过程中纤维未发生断裂,仅边缘出现分层,因此其刚度变化不明显。

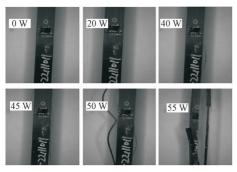


图 6 "直条型"试样典型失效过程形貌

Fig. 6 Typical failure process morphology of the "straight strip" sample

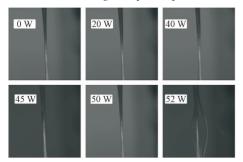


图 7 "双哑铃型"试样典型失效过程形貌 Fig. 7 Typical failure process morphology of the "double dumbbell shaped" specimen

2.2.2 2种构型试样表面应变对比分析

本研究设计了"直条型"试样和"双哑铃型"试样拉伸试验,采用 DIC(digital image correlation)监测试样的应变场,对比 2 种试样在拉伸载荷作用下的应变分布,试验状态如图 8 所示。

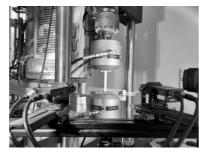


图 8 DIC 监测试样表面应变状态图

Fig. 8 Surface strain state diagram of DIC monitoring sample

试验方法为对"双哑铃型"试样和"直条型"试样施加拉伸载荷,使其拉伸强度达到800 MPa,通过对测试数据进行分析获取试样工作段的应变场。试验结果对比如图9所示。结果表明"双哑铃型"试样应变场分布不均匀,证实"双哑铃型"试样在工作段宽度方向应力分布极不均匀,边缘的高应力区将导致疲劳先失效;"直条型"试样同样存在边缘效应,但其工作段较宽,从结果反映出其应力均匀性更好。

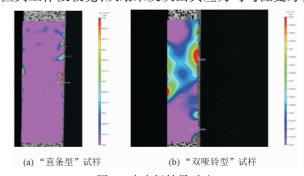


图 9 应变场结果对比

Fig. 9 Comparison of field strain results

"双哑铃型"试样边缘效应明显,应力集中是导致试样受疲劳载荷渐进失效的重要原因,因此其疲劳门槛值低于"直条型"试样。

3 仿真结果及分析

"直条型"、"双哑铃型"试样的几何建模和边界条件分别如图 10~图 11 所示。



图 10 "直条型"试样边界条件

Fig. 10 Boundary conditions of the "straight strip" specimen



图 11 "双哑铃型"试样边界条件

Fig. 11 Boundary conditions of the "double dumbbell shaped" specimen

在拉伸试验模型中,固支约束试样左侧夹持区, 约束试样右端除X向外其余方向的平动和所有转 动,在试样上下两面夹持区域施加 X 向的位移载荷, 采用光滑的加载幅值曲线。"直条型"、"双哑铃型"试样模型的网格划分如图 12~图 13 所示,采用三维实体缩减积分单元(C3D8R),复合材料单层采用自定义的材料模型;采用增强的沙漏控制以避免零能模式(沙漏)的发生。



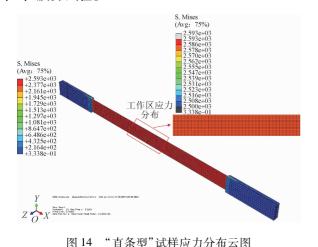
图 12 "直条型"试样网格划分

Fig. 12 Grid division of "straight strip" specimen



图 13 "双哑铃型"试样网格划分

Fig. 13 Grid division of "double dumbbell shaped" specimen "直条型"、"双哑铃型"试样的应力云图分别 如图 14~图 15 所示。由图中可以看出,"双哑铃型"试样工作区边缘存在较大的应力集中,而"直条型"试样工作区应力分布更加均匀。因此在疲劳载荷作用下,由于"双哑铃型"试样工作区边缘存在应力集中,容易引起边缘破坏,从而导致试样整体承载力的下降,使得试样提前失效;"直条型"试样工作区应力分布较均匀,该构型更适合开展复合材料 0°拉-拉疲劳试验。



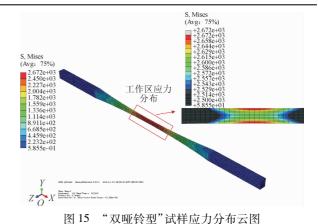


Fig. 15 Stress distribution cloud map of the "double dumbbell shaped" specimen

4 疲劳失效机理分析

本研究采用电子显微镜对试样及其断口进行观察。图 16 为未开展试验时"双哑铃型"试样边缘微观试图,从 400 μm 视场发现当前制备工艺下单层厚度仍存在差异,从 10 μm 视场可清晰地看出试样边缘纤维存在损伤,表明试样在机械加工过程中不可避免会损伤纤维,使得其承载力下降;而"双哑铃型"试样在宽度方向、厚度方向均需切割以满足试样构型要求,势必损伤其宽度两侧、厚度两侧的纤维,使得该构型的表层纤维更易疲劳断裂;而"直条型"试样厚度两侧无需机械加工,纤维完整性更佳,其疲劳承载能力更佳,这也是"直条型"试样 0°拉-拉疲劳门槛值高于"双哑铃型"试样的原因之一。

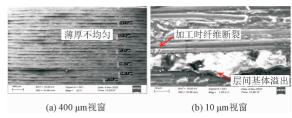
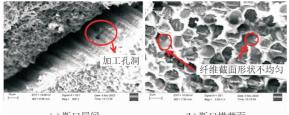


图 16 0°拉伸未测试试样侧面

Fig. 16 Side of untested sample subjected to 0° tensile testing 图 17 为破坏后 0°拉伸试样的层间断口电子显微镜观察图片。通过观察断口发现,树脂基体中存在孔洞等初始缺陷,初始缺陷将引起应力集中,使得分层萌生;而纤维、树脂基体以及层间为了满足变形协调将导致应力分配不均匀,基体承受纵向拉应力与纵向切应力的耦合作用,使得分层持续扩展。由图 18 可以发现试样失效后基体呈现"麦穗状",在疲劳循环加载中基体在产生初始损伤后不断扩展,已损伤的基体彼此间不断摩擦而导致基体不再连续,

从而无法传递应力,而此时应力会在纤维间产生"跳跃性",导致纤维的不断断裂,进而整体破坏。



(a) 断口层间

(b) 断口横截面

图 17 0°拉伸试样断口截面

Fig. 17 Fracture section of 0° tensile specimen

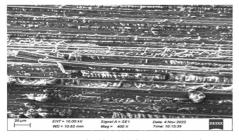


图 18 0°拉伸试样断口纤维形貌

Fig. 18 Fiber morphology of the fracture surface of the 0° tensile specimen

5 结 论

采用"直条型"试样与"双哑铃型"试样测试碳纤维增强复合材料 0°拉-拉疲劳门槛值存在显著差异;通过试验与仿真分析发现"双哑铃型"试样边缘效应显著,导致较大的边缘应力集中,使得试样边缘更易发生疲劳断裂;"双哑铃型"试样在机械加工过程中将对纤维造成更多损伤,使得纤维束承载力下降。因此,"直条型"试样较"双哑铃型"试样更适合开展碳纤维增强复合材料 0°拉-拉疲劳门槛值试验。

参考文献:

- [1] ZHOU S, WU X D. Fatigue life prediction of composite laminates by fatigue master curves [J]. Journal of materials research and technology, 2019, 8(6):6094-6105.
- [2] DAS A D, MANNONI G, FRÜH A E, et al. Damage-reporting carbon fiber epoxy composites [J]. ACS applied polymer materials, 2019,1(11):2990-2997.
- [3] 杜善义. 先进复合材料与航空航天[J]. 复合材料学报,2007, 24(1):1-12.
 DU Shanyi. Advanced composite materials and aerospace engineering[J]. Acta materiae compositae Sinica,2007,24(1):1-12(in Chinese).
- [4] 中国人民解放军总装备部. 军用飞机结构强度规范第 14 部分:复合材料结构:GJB67. 14—2008[S]. 北京:中国人民解放军总

- 装备部,2008:1-13.
- [5] VASSILOPOULOS A P. The history of fiber-reinforced polymer composite laminate fatigue [J]. International journal of fatigue, 2020,134:105512.
- [6] 鲍学淳,程礼,陈煊,等. 碳纤维树脂基复合材料三点弯曲超高周疲劳实验研究[J]. 机械强度,2019,41(4):858-863.

 BAO Xuechun,CHENG Li,CHEN Xuan,et al. Study on the three-piont bending fatifgue experiment of carbon fiber reinforced resin compositees in the very high cycle fatigue regime [J]. Journal of mechanical strength,2019,41(4):858-863(in Chinese).
- [7] 刘牧东. 航空复合材料疲劳性能研究[J]. 中国科技信息,2019 (1);29-30.

 LIU Mudong. Fatigue performance of aerospace composite materials

 [J]. China science and technology information, 2019 (1);29-30 (in Chineca)
- [8] HWANG W, HAN K S. Cumulative damage models and multi-stress fatigue life prediction [J]. Journal of composite materials, 1986, 20 (2):125-153.
- [9] TALREJA R. A mechanisms-based reliability model for fatigue of composite laminates [J]. Journal of applied mathematics and mechanics, 2015, 95 (10):1058-1066.
- [10] SHIRI S, POURGOL-MOHAMMAD M, YAZDANIM. Probabilistic assessment of fatigue life in fiber reinforced composites [C]// ASME 2014 International Mechanical Engineering Congress and Exposition. New York, NY, USA; ASME, 2014; V014T08A018.
- [11] WU F Q, YAO W X. A fatigue damage model of composite materials [J]. International journal of fatigue, 2010, 32(1):134-138.
- [12] SHOKRIEH M M, LESSARD L B. Progressive fatigue damage modeling of composite materials, part I; modeling [J]. Journal of composite materials, 2000, 34(13):1056-1080.
- [13] LAPCZYK I, HURTADO J A. Progressive damage modeling in fiber-reinforced materials [J]. Composites part a; applied science and manufacturing, 2007, 38 (11);2333-2341.
- [14] ELLYIN F, EL-KADI H. A fatigue failure criterion for fiber reinforced composite laminae [J]. Composite structures, 1990, 15 (1): 61-74.
- [15] XIAO X R. Modeling of load frequency effect on fatigue life of thermoplastic composites [J]. Journal of composite materials, 1999, 33 (12):1141-1158.
- [16] 李生,陶红波,李想. 界面对树脂基复合材料拉-拉疲劳性能影响研究[J]. 材料开发与应用,2022,37(1):17-20.
 LI Sheng,TAO Hongbo,LI Xiang. Influence of interface on tension-tension fatigue property of fiber reinforced plastic composite materials[J]. Development and application of materials,2022,37(1): 17-20(in Chinese).
- [17] 高爽,李泽邦,李森,等. 玻璃纤维增强复合材料拉-拉疲劳研究 [J]. 海洋工程装备与技术,2023,10(2):57-60.

 GAO Shuang, LI Zebang, LI Sen, et al. Research on tensile fatigue of glass fiber reinforced composites [J]. Ocean engineering equipment and technology,2023,10(2):57-60(in Chinese).
- [18] 陈海霞,刘菲,祁文军,等.玻璃纤维层合板拉-拉疲劳特性研究

- [J]. 机械设计与制造,2017(12):56-59.
- CHEN Haixia, LIU Fei, QI Wenjun, et al. Research on the fatigue properties of glass fiber composite laminates [J]. Machinery design & manufacture, 2017 (12):56-59 (in Chinese).
- [19] MA B L, FENG Y, HE Y T, et al. Effect of hygrothermal environment on the tension-tension fatigue performance and reliable fatigue life of T700/MTM46 composite laminates [J]. Journal of Zhejiang University-Science A, 2019, 20(7):499-514.
- [20] 邱爽,周金宇. 不同应力水平对碳纤维复合材料疲劳剩余刚度的影响[J]. 航空材料学报,2018,38(2):110-117.
 QIU Shuang,ZHOU Jinyu. Effect of different stress levels on fatigue residual stiffness of carbon fiber reinforced composite[J]. Journal of aeronautical materials,2018,38(2):110-117(in Chinese).
- [21] HERNÁNDEZ S, SKET F, MOLINA-ALDAREGUI'A J M, et al. Effect of curing cycle on void distribution and interlaminar shear strength in polymer-matrix composites [J]. Composites science and technology, 2011, 71 (10):1331-1341.
- [22] RUIZ E, ACHIM V, SOUKANE S, et al. Optimization of injection flow rate to minimize micro/macro-voids formation in resin transfer molded composites [J]. Composites science and technology, 2006, 66(3/4):475-486.
- [23] PROTZ R, KOSMANN N, GUDE M, et al. Voids and their effect on the strain rate dependent material properties and fatigue behaviour of non-crimp fabric composites materials [J]. Composites part b: engineering, 2015, 83;346-351.
- [24] ZHANG A Y,LI D H,LU H B, et al. Qualitative separation of the effect of voids on the bending fatigue performance of hygrothermal conditioned carbon/epoxy composites [J]. Materials & design, 2011,32(10):4803-4809.
- [25] 许经纬,顾嫒娟. 碳玻混杂纤维增强复合材料的拉-拉疲劳性能的研究[J]. 复合材料科学与工程,2020(4):39-45.

 XU Jingwei, GU Yuanjuan. Study on tension-tension fatigue performance for carbon/glass hybridized fabric reinforced composites

- [J]. Composites science and engineering, 2020(4):39-45 (in Chinese).
- [26] MONTESANO J, FAWAZ Z, BOUGHERARA H. Use of infrared thermography to investigate the fatigue behavior of a carbon fiber reinforced polymer composite[J]. Composite structures, 2013, 97: 76-83.
- [27] 朱元林,温卫东,刘礼华,等. 单向碳/碳复合材料拉-拉疲劳寿 命及剩余强度预测模型[J]. 复合材料学报,2018,35(8): 2293-2301.
 - ZHU Yuanlin, WEN Weidong, LIU Lihua, et al. Model for predicting tension-tension fatigue life and residual strength of unidirectional carbon/carbon composites [J]. Acta materiae compositae Sinica, 2018, 35(8);2293-2301 (in Chinese).
- [28] 赵玺,路国运,彭晓兵,等. 基于损伤力学的复杂航空构件疲劳寿命预估[J]. 应用力学学报,2020,37(3):1007-1012.

 ZHAO Xi, LU Guoyun, PENG Xiaobing, et al. Fatigue life prediction of complex aeronautical components based on damage mechanics[J]. Chinese journal of applied mechanics,2020,37(3):1007-1012(in Chinese).
- [29] CARVELLI V, OKUBO K, FUJII T. Fatigue damage characterization and percolation in plain-weave carbon fiber-epoxy composites
 [J]. Composites part b; engineering, 2021, 224; 109225.
- [30] 杨正伟,赵志彬,李胤,等. 压-压疲劳载荷下 CFRP 层合板表面 红外辐射特征[J]. 航空学报,2021,42(5):226-236. YANG Zhengwei, ZHAO Zhibin, LI Yin, et al. Infrared radiation characteristics of CFRP laminate surface under compressive fatigue load[J]. Acta aeronautica et astronautica Sinica, 2021,42(5): 226-236(in Chinese).
- [31] CRUPI V, GUGLIELMINO E, SCAPPATICCI L, et al. Fatigue assessment by energy approach during tensile and fatigue tests on PPGF35[J]. Procedia structural integrity, 2017, 3:424-431.

(编辑 李坤璐)